

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1853.

The "Satanic Press" and the "Nigger Organ."

We are much concerned to see these models of morality falling together by the ears instead of illustrating in their outward walk and conversation those maxims to which they ostensibly pay such respect.

We advert to their controversy for the purpose of recording our protest against either of these journals being regarded as exponents either of the manners or morals of the American press.

The immediate cause of the controversy seems to have been this: some gentlemen, at a Scandinavian gathering, thought proper to compliment the American press in the name of the New York Herald, and thereupon Mr. Peter MacGrawler, whose temper has been somewhat frayed at the edges by the failure of his flax, and we may add, his wool theory, and who was recently ridiculed in the National Democrat under an allegorical wrapper so very thin that it readily recognised the distinguished philanthropist who instils the humanities through the columns of the Tribune, resents the affront offered to the press in the most indignant manner. Whether Mr. MacGrawler, since he has been compounded with the "colored brother editor," who aspired to edit a newspaper by himself, can find no ostentatious foeman worthy of his steel; or whether, like Mr. Acres, he prefers "bringing" his antagonist "down at a long shot," we cannot say; but certain it is that he has chosen the editor of the Herald, now understood to be on the other side of the Atlantic, and having got the range by an accurate calculation of his own projectile security, he opens his battery with the charge of Judge Noah in 1841, as follows:

"Finding himself unmolested in this peaceful community, either by personal violence, by the censure of the press, or by the strong arm of the law, he roved about under his black flag, assailing Government, Congress, men in high stations, men in business, public institutions, the character and credit of the nation, religion, private reputation, female character, institutions, laws, courts, judges, and every subject, every man, every place or thing, at which he could level his shafts."

To this flattering character Mr. MacGrawler volunteers the following complimentary certificate:

"He came to this country some twenty years ago, and immediately took the first rank through the daily press as a moral thrust. He attacked the timid, the gentle, the generous, and the forgiving. No innocence or courtesy was proof against his brutality. No amount of forgiveness or forbearance softened him. No extent of public service, no simplicity or purity of private life, no single-souled devotion to a great idea ever softened his ruffianism. He lived on defamation, slander, obloquy, beastliness, lies. Of course such conduct could not go unscathed even in New York. If he had lived further South, he would have been simply beaten to death or shot. Here he was simply horsewhipped. Seven times in the public streets of this city was Bennett horsewhipped. Horsewhipped in open day, and the lash well laid on his morally scrofulous back. This does not include sundry kickings out of hotels which he received, or the crushing ceremony of a company leaving the table when he ventured to sit down among them."

The Satanic defenders were, it seems, like Copenhagen taken by surprise, when this terrible bomb exploded amongst them, and him whom Mr. MacGrawler regards as the Beelzebub of the concern being absent, the residing demons take counsel together, and having made up the following compound of combustibles they hurl it at the head of their assailant, who will doubtless reply with a broadside from the Asineum:

"The particular assault of our Fourierite philosophers upon Mr. Bennett just now is in keeping with the sort of mainly courage and decency which have ever characterized the Tribune. Mr. Bennett is now absent in Europe, and if we recollect aright the Tribune has on several previous occasions availed itself of his absence for an exhibition of its intrepidity. Greely is a bold man at a long distance, while face to face he darts hostility from his lack-lustre expression and appearance of dirt and imbecility. In Congress he cowered like a spaniel before the cross-examination of indignant members; but safely back in New York he was fearless as a lion and fierce as a tiger. Daily issue of the Herald fifty thousand!"

These are ferocious phrases and portentous dangerous results. But the Satanic camp seems to consider itself under no obligation to meet the gallant MacGrawler in open combat. They trust to the natural strength of their defenses, and content themselves, like the Mexican revolutionists, with shooting round a corner, and shouting out after every discharge with great animation. Their war-cry, chosen to dispirit the enemy, is "The circulation of the Herald is 50,000!" They thereby either intimate that their ammunition is not to be exhausted, or imitate the philosopher in Horace who consoles himself under popular odium by contemplating the nummos in arcam. Into this controversy we may not enter; but if the disputants tell the truth of each other the grand jury of New York did not half perform its duties by adjourning without including them both in the same indictment with the city fathers.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to state the following inhuman enormity lately perpetrated by the Tribune: The city of New Orleans was founded upon a commerce in great part the product of free labor. It has been visited by a scourge which rivals the plagues of Venice, or of London, or of Smyrna. Its sons and daughters are braving the pestilence and devoting their time and means and lives to the care of the sick and the sepulchre of the dead, without regard to state, creed, or clime. Men, having human hearts, are everywhere sending to this scene of sacrifice and suffering sympathy and relief.

The Tribune notes the mortality to philosophize on the errors of annexation. It deduces from the groans and tears of New Orleans the doctrine, that if "we attempt to extend the area of slavery, we shall extend

"the area of war and pestilence." It warns "the workmen of the North and West they should resist this tropical annexation with 'swamps and slavery,'" and jocosely illustrates the consequences by cuts representing slave carpenters and blacksmiths offered for sale, and intimates that hereafter we may anticipate lawyers, doctors, and merchants offered in like manner. The connexion we do not however perceive, as it wanders off into general declamation, but the malignity of selecting the visitation of a dreadful mortality for an unfeeling and unfounded intimation that such are the consequences of annexation of slave territory, is worthy of all condemnation; it certainly never emanated from a heart that would relieve woe or resent indignity.

In the meantime will no aspiring demon arise who, in the absence of the Lucifer of the Satanic Press, will come forward and peril himself in an issue with the Czar of Niggerdom?

Adopting the Socratic method of our Satanic contemporary, we may ask, shall the parties resort to the streets of New York after the next rain, and, with the assent of the fathers, throw mud ad nauseam? Or shall we order a black omnibus, and coffins for two, to Bladensburg? We can place a pair of DEARINGER'S and a copy of MILLINGER'S History of Duelling at their disposal. The book contains the best code for adjusting an affair of honor in any manner, from a cow-skin to a cannon. It also contains three choice precedents of duels fought by clergymen; these are calculated to quiet the scruples of pious and peaceful MACGRAWLER. We note also a new edition of SIR JONAH BARRINGTON, in which the code of "Irish fire-eaters" is copied as bequeathed by the father of the author.

Let us hear. Shall we send the tools and the authorities?

Shall we order the hearse and the sarcophagi? Shall we lose our philosopher "who teaches us the proverbs and the novices?" Shall we lose our Satanic contemporaries who bring us the news from the uttermost parts of the earth, besides a great deal which has no assignable origin? Shall we await the return of the Satanic chief, who is now abroad on his walk, and who from his antecedents we fear would, *ad exemplum magni magistris*, instead of "cocking his pistol," much rather "cock his tail?"

What say the representative imps? What says the commander of all the cusses? Lastly, what says Colonel WEBB, the great New York Sir Jonah in all matters of the duello, upon this moral proposition? Ought a circulation of fifty thousand, only limited by the incapacity of American genius to print a larger number, to fight on equal terms a smaller circulation? What says Colonel WEBB?

Seriously, if editors cannot differ like gentlemen, they should not offend the moral sentiment of the country and degrade the American press by quarrelling like blackguards.

Mr. Everett's Remarks on Fourth July.

We republished the newspaper report of the remarks on "Stability and Progress," made by EDWARD EVERETT in Faneuil Hall on the 4th of July. On perusing the pamphlet copy of this speech, we think it of sufficient interest and import to preserve in our columns its complete and corrected form. We transfer it, therefore, to this morning's impression, and feel that we need not ask for it the attention of our readers. It is admitted, we believe, that in the department of eloquence to which this speech belongs Mr. EVERETT is without a rival in either hemisphere.

New Book.

The Life of Sir James McIntosh, in two volumes. Published by LITTLE, BROWN & Co. Boston: 1853. For sale at MORRISON'S, Pennsylvania avenue, near 41 street.

The life of the celebrated author of the Vendicte Gallie and of the Revolution of 1688, will be no doubt replete with interest to every republican and to every literary reader. His intercourse with the statesmen and writers of England from the days of Chatham and Mansfield, Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, to those of Sidney Smith, Brougham, and Jeffrey, is replete with interest. No work can better repay the price and time of perusal.

Magazines.

We are indebted to the publishers for No. 483 of Little's Living Age, an excellent number of a valuable publication; and to BUCKINGHAM of the National Hotel Literary Depot, for Godley's Lady's Book for September.

RESIGNATION OF LEWIS M. COLE.—We are informed that this gentleman, who has been engaged for some fifteen years past in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in various capacities, has resigned his place as master of transportation, on account of his health. It will please his many friends to learn, however, that he will not leave the company's service, another and less exacting position having been tendered him. Several names have been mentioned in connexion with the vacancy thus created, among which is that of John H. Done, esq., at present a representative from Somerset county in the Legislature.—Baltimore Patriot.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The annual election in Vermont is to take place on the 6th of September. Democratic, Whig, and Free soil tickets are in nomination. No Congressmen are to be chosen. In Vermont the people choose their governor, lieutenant governor, State treasurer, county judges of probate, State's attorneys, sheriffs, and high bailiffs. These last officers act when sheriffs are disabled.

MISS ELIZA LOGAN, the talented and already distinguished young American actress, is playing a very successful engagement at the Boston Museum. Miss Julia Dean, so very popular in this city, is completing a series of engagements, with great success, in the northwestern cities.

REMOVED POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—There were rumors on Monday that a large robbery had been committed in the New York city post office. One clerk was missing, and it was supposed he had left for foreign parts.

FORGERY IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.—Oliver Smith has been arrested in Richmond for forging the names of several merchants to promissory notes, and after an examination on Monday last was committed for trial.

The amount of assessment in Montgomery county, Maryland, is \$5,130,000, and the county levy thirty-one cents on the hundred dollars.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, August 23, 1853.

It is probable that by this time our Minister to Mexico, Mr. Gadsden, has braved the epidemics of New Orleans and Vera Cruz, and must have entered upon the discharge of his very important duties at Mexico. The diplomatic problem committed to his skill is one of difficult solution; he will have to meet an able and unscrupulous antagonist, but one who is also rapacious and in need. General Gadsden, although not a man of a high order of abilities, is a gentleman of high character, and having been for many years an officer of engineers, will no doubt comprehend and carry out the particular questions understood to have been committed to him.

In this connexion, I may state the rumor that the Government has not instructed Mr. Gadsden to offer a money consideration to Mexico for a relinquishment of all claim to the Mesilla territory. The Government will insist upon its own title, but has authorized our Minister to purchase a portion of the State of Sonora, with the necessary right of way. Such an acquisition would be of much national importance, and would give credit to an administration desirous to be considered progressive, and to leave to history the legacy of an enlarged boundary.

Amongst the eminent strangers in the city, I may mention Colonel Edmond Fouchet, of Louisiana. He is a Creole veteran of the war of 1814-'15, and was the aid of General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He is now aid to his Excellency O. P. Hebert, Governor of Louisiana. Colonel Fouchet is understood to be on his way to New York for the purpose of superintending the engraving of the battle of New Orleans. It will be the first time he has ever visited that part of the Republic. The painting which he has in charge is said to be a large and spirited representation of the momentous scene it is intended to commemorate.

Postmaster Campbell being again at his post, the contest for the appointment of Postmaster at St. Louis will be prosecuted with renewed zeal. Colonel Benton is understood to appear for his nephew, Dr. McDowell, whilst Judge Bowlin advocates the claims of F. M. Calhoun, esq. It is impossible to predict the successful candidate where both are meritorious and zealously supported. But we may anticipate, from the indomitable perseverance of Col. Benton, that he will "command success" if it be within the limits of possibility.

I have learned from undoubted authority that Carroll Spence, esq., of Baltimore, was to-day appointed Minister Resident at Constantinople. This is an excellent appointment; and in this crisis of our foreign relations Mr. Spence may be safely entrusted with the important questions likely to arise in connexion with his mission.

THE HOUSE PAINTERS OF NEW YORK—journeymen and numerous bosses—are on a strike. From what we can gather from the reports in the papers the object seems to be to force eight other employers to give all their journeymen a minimum pay of two dollars a day. They paraded the streets on Monday and yesterday and have had several meetings.

THE REV. HENRY W. HILLIARD, formerly an accomplished representative in Congress from Alabama, preached on Sunday last at the reopening of the Second Wesleyan Chapel, Brooklyn, New York.

INTRODUCTION OF THE YELLOW FEVER INTO NEW YORK APPREHENDED.—The New York Tribune of Monday has the following rather alarming announcement: "We have private advices from New Orleans which reveal the astounding and alarming fact that the clothes and soiled linen, sick-chamber rage, and so forth, of persons dying of the yellow fever and black vomit, are shipped to this city by rag speculators! Our authorities should immediately be on the alert, or we shall have the pestilence in the midst of us. Rag-men, of whom there is a great number in New Orleans, on being asked what they did with these rags and clothes which they were picking up, referred our informant to several places where they were purchased. With some friends, he went to a rag-buyer's depot, who informed him that the rags were sent to New York, and that a lot had been shipped the day before! Look out, therefore, for the pestilence messengers!"

"At the Charity Hospital the bodies are put into the coffins naked, and the clothing of the deceased sold to the highest bidder. Such are our private advices, and nineteen bodies so treated came under our informant's notice. These sales take place once a week. Our letter further remarks that when the rag-shippers learned of the exposure likely to be made of their shipments, they would put up their rags in casks to secrete them the better. Most of the clothing taken from the deceased victims is covered with black vomit! Look out, we repeat to the authorities, against the introduction of the pestilence among us, by these shipments of rags and old clothes."

YELLOW FEVER IN MOBILE.—The Mobile Tribune of the 17th contains the following:

"It will be seen by a notice of the board of health in another column that the yellow fever exists among us. It is, however, unlike the fever that prevails in New Orleans, inasmuch as it yields readily to proper treatment. We have been expecting this, and to avoid it proposed a quarantine law, but the proposition came too late. It ought to have been suggested a fortnight ago. We think it not unlikely from the manageable nature of the disease that it will be limited in its effects. The board of health has taken the judicious course in making known the condition of the city."

THE HOTTEST.—A New Jersey paper says "it was so hot during the last hot spell that a woman was seen holding a frying-pan out of a second-story window, cooking ham and eggs in the sun."

On which the New York Tribune remarks: "We have no doubt of it, knowing as we do that a certain railroad terminates in that town, and if it is not hot there, or somewhere else where that road or its owners will terminate, we have forgotten our geography and orthodoxy too."

The Friend of China states that Dr. Parker, secretary of the United States Legation, was a passenger in the steamer Laurion, (lost on the northeast end of Formosa on the 2d of May,) in charge of despatches for the American Government, and that his official documents were all lost. Dr. Parker also lost his Chinese secretary, a person of profound learning and research, who was drowned in the attempt to land. The European passengers were all saved.

THE DEATH OF CHILDREN.—I have seen persons gather for the parlor their choicest flowers, just as they begin to open into full bloom and fragrance, lest some passer-by should tear them from the bud and destroy them. Does not God sometimes gather into Heaven young and innocent children for the same reason, lest some rude hand may despoil them of their beauty?

EXTINCTION OF MANORIAL TITLE.—The Albany Freeholder states that Walter S. Church, esq., of Allegheny county, and Oscar Tyler, late sheriff of this county, have purchased the soil and back rents in the town of Berne, together with a portion of the town of Knox and Rensselaerville. They left the city on Monday, for the town of Berne, with the intention of calling upon the tenants at their houses, and effecting settlements with them.

"JUST AS WE EXPECTED."—Patrick McDonald, esquire, mentioned last week as having received the appointment of route agent on the Eastern railroad, went one trip to Portland, and gave out. Divert a bit did it please him. It seems that the office had been vacant for some time, and a despatch was sent to Washington respecting it. A reply came back stating that Patrick McDonald, esquire, had previously been appointed, with a request that he be looked up. He was accordingly found, and upon being asked if he was the man whom the President had honored as one of his planning-machines, he replied, "I'm that same. Here are the papers in my hat, and I've had them there for a month and a bit." Esquire McDonald is now at work for his former employer, Mr. Robert Todd, in this city. "Just as we expected," for it is rather our opinion that neither reading nor writing came naturally to Patrick McDonald, esquire, ex-mail agent.—Buckner's Hitt. Mirror.

On the first of January last Vermont had 427 miles of railway in operation, and 50 miles in course of construction. Her foreign commerce is not very extensive, and is carried on mainly at Burlington, on Lake Champlain. The shipping owned by the State amounts to about 5,000 tons, 3,097 tons of which are navigated by steam. She has 37 banks, and her financial condition is sound and enviable. She has no public debt. She looks after education sharply, and has 2,594 school districts, and nearly 100,000 scholars. She has also 3 flourishing collegiate institutions, and a large number of academies and private schools. She has 23 libraries, containing 35,000 volumes. The whole number of newspapers and periodicals published in Vermont in 1850 was 36. There are 564 churches in the State, which accommodate 236,468 persons, and are valued at \$1,213,120.

TRUANT CHILDREN IN BOSTON.—The three "Truant Officers" appointed by the city, in their quarterly report state that they have inquired into 339 cases of habitual truancy from school, and 113 cases of absentees. They have also dealt with a number of cases of vagrant boys and girls, who were sent to a few of the city's petty courts and leading idle and dissolute lives. A number of the worst cases of truancy were disposed of by sending the parties to the house of reformation and house of industry. Some were also taken in charge by Mr. Haskell, of the house of angel guardian. The whole number 313 were children of foreign parents. The efforts of the officers have been attended with good results in diminishing the number of truants.

There were only nine hundred and sixty-nine deaths in New York last week; yet a number of Aldermen, called the "Board of Health," met on Friday, and a few citizens of our city, and city never more healthy. How they could say that, in the midst of the horrible fifth of the streets, may seem strange to strangers, but—they were Aldermen. Of these deaths, 214 were from sun-stroke, which, with the 15 reported last week, makes 229. We estimated the number at 220, for which we were criticised by some of our contemporaries for gross exaggeration. Deducing the sun-strokes, we find 655 deaths. The deaths for the same week in 1852 were 524, and in 1851 469. Yet, with an increase of nearly 90 per cent. over last year, the Board of Health, alias "Aldermen," declare the city to be perfectly healthy.

[New York Tribune.]

CANADA.—The Governor General has made the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable James Morris to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable Rene Edouard, and the Honorable Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

The Honorable Malcolm Cameron, to be Postmaster General of the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable James Morris, appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada.

The Honorable John A. Rolph, to be President of the Honorable the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable Malcolm Cameron, appointed Postmaster General of Canada.

THE WEATHER.—We have had rain every day now for more than two months, and there is no indication of a cessation. To it, we think, may be attributed, in a great measure, the virulence which distinguishes the epidemic of this summer from the visitations of other seasons. In fact, we have been informed that, during previous visitations of the yellow fever, the weather has always been hot and sultry. Day after day, for instance, in a visit to the suburbs, we found some of the streets utterly impassable. The water, in some places, was running out of vacant lots over the sidewalks; and we learn that it is almost impossible for the hearsees to get to some of the cemeteries, because of the muddy condition of the streets and roads. Yesterday we had another deluging rain, and it needs no prophet to foresee that more is coming.—N. O. Delta, 17th.

THE MEDITERRANEAN STEAMBOATS advertise an excursion, which they call a train of devotion, from Lyons to Jerusalem. They receive the passengers at Marseilles, and then at Jaffa will take them up again at Cape Carmel, and bring them home via Alexandria. The price through is to be 1,000 francs, and the duration of the journey sixty-five days. The managers trust that the public will appreciate the facilities offered for their accompaniment to the Holy Land. Some of the persons consider this a rather profane mingling of speculation with serious matters. "Pilgrimage made easy," is the attractive heading upon the bills circulated by the company.

CINCINNATI, HILLSBORO, AND PARKERSBURG RAILROAD.—The Western Railroad Record says:

"We are pleased to learn from the observation of one of our firm, who has recently passed along the line of this road to Jackson, that it is being pushed energetically forward. There are numerous hands now upon the route, and we may look for its completion at an early day. The road is now the work of the Scioto the hill is being tunneled, and a deep cut has already been made."

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.—The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer gives an encouraging account of the prospect for the construction of this road, in which, as a continuation of our connections in the southwest, Baltimore has a very direct interest. Colonel Trezevant and Colonel Topp, active and influential friends of the enterprise, were out on the route, and their success in securing numerous and important individual subscriptions is more than met their expectations. The county in which Memphis is situated has made a corporate subscription of \$300,000 to the road.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—Next fall there are to be elected in this State a Secretary of State in place of Henry S. Randall, a Comptroller in place of John C. Wright, a State Treasurer in place of Benjamin Welch, an Attorney General in place of Levi S. Chatfield, a State Engineer and Surveyor in place of Wm. J. McAlpine, and a Canal Commissioner in place of John C. Mather. All the incumbents are Democrats, and the "soft" or "barnburner" stripe, except Mather.

ANOTHER SUICIDE BY HANGING.—We are called upon to record another of those terrible cases of suicide, where the person was laboring under aberrations of mind. Nathan H. Woodford, formerly a sheriff of this county, and a highly respectable citizen, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn on the 15th instant.

[Omaha Times.]

MORMON MODE OF COLLECTING DEBTS.—When a man refuses to pay a debt they send three of their called "shillings," who take their station in front of the debtor's house, each with a jack-knife and a bundle of sticks, and whittle away day after day, till the delinquent knocks under. It is said that the remedy seldom fails.

We see it stated that moths will not go into a wardrobe, drawer, or trunk, where a piece of paper or linen, with turpentine, is deposited. This, if effectual, is a convenient remedy against these destructive insects.

INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC.—We were informed yesterday of the following circumstances, which, if true, should immediately be remedied: An old lady living in the upper part of the city lost her husband, who fell a victim to the prevailing epidemic. Being very poor, she sent to the authorities to have him interred. A cart was driven up to the door of the house, in the upper story of which she resided, by a negro boy. In the cart was a rough corporation coffin—which, of course, considering the times, was all that could be expected, though in this progressive age of planning-machines, &c., the coffin might be less rough and more comely. The corpse was in the second story of the building, and the old lady could find no one to assist the driver to carry it down and place it in the cart, so she was forced to perform that duty herself. When they got to the foot of the stairs she fainted from weakness and exhaustion.—N. O. Delta, 17th.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch, of August 18, stopped the press to announce the commission of a horrible murder at Allegheny city. It occurred as follows: At the fire at Criswell's, on Rebecca street, W. L. Gould accidentally splashed with his foot some water on Hamilton Dawson. The latter would not accept an apology, but drew a knife which had been handed him by his brother, and made a thrust at Gould's heart. Gould received the blow on the arm, and seeing his opponent about to attack him again, he drew a pistol, which he fired at Dawson, lodging its contents in his brain. He was conveyed to his home, where he died after twelve o'clock. Gould received a severe cut on the left arm, extending to the bone. He gave himself up at the Mayor's office, and is now in custody.

FLOODED.—A scene transpired in this city this forenoon that is all the talk. A married lady of respectable character had been insulted by a person who wears pants. The knowledge of this insult coming to the ears of the husband and another relative, it was agreed to take summary vengeance on the delinquent. The lady was armed with a raw-hide, and the parties went to the place where the guilty one was doing business. The husband and the relative then seized and held him, and the lady administered a severe cowhiding. The affair was witnessed by a large company. It is the latest application of women's rights, and won't be very popular with that class of delinquents. But the people shall amen.

[Columbus (Ohio) Journal.]

Some thirty years since there lived in Montpelier, Vermont, a family of the following description: The husband and wife, a son and his wife, the husband and his eight children, five sons and three daughters—the husband's father and mother. The ages of the four patriarchs average over eighty years each—the total age of the grand parents three hundred and twenty-two. All the members of this family sat together at the same table and worshipped at the same altar. Its head was one of the officers of the town at its organization, in March, 1791, and is now living at the advanced age of 89, in October next; and so vigorous in mental and physical power as to labor daily in his fine fruit nursery, and travel, on foot, twice in the week, a mile or more, to attend meetings for religious worship. We doubt whether a parallel to this extraordinary and prosperous family can be found in the Union.

SOME BEEF.—Payne & Son, large stock raisers, in Union county, Kentucky, have a steer, among others, that cannot be rivalled easily. He is only eighteen hands in height, and measures nearly seventeen feet from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. Around the body, eight and a half feet was the measure; and around a knee, twenty-one inches. From his brisket to the ground it is only twenty inches. This monster, when fairly fattened, will weigh cleverly 5,000 pounds.

The fact that the Gardiner case is still before the judicial tribunals of the country imposes a restraint upon a discussion of the subject. The time will come, however, we have no doubt, when not only the now recognised parties in any frauds and forgeries that may have been committed, but others not now expected will be exposed. The honor and credit of President Fillmore, by whose direction these inquiries were dragged to light, be it said, that he never ceased to urge the prosecution and conviction of all the guilty.

[Alexandria Gazette.]

BORN AT THE RATE OF THIRTY MILES AN HOUR.—On Wednesday night an immigrant Irish woman gave birth to a fine child on board the through immigrant train between New York and Albany. The conductor, Mr. Martin, on learning of this unexpected addition to the number of passengers, had a bed made for the poor woman on the seats of one of the first-class cars. When they arrived in Albany the mother and child were doing well. This infant ought to be a thoroughgoing "progressive."

The New York Courier says: "The negotiations for the establishment of an African colony in the morning paper in this city have resulted in raising a fund, said to amount to \$60,000, for that purpose, and the engagement of John W. Forney, now Clerk of the House, to edit the same."

COOKING EGG PLANTS.—As we now have this excellent vegetable in season, we publish the following mode of cooking the egg plant in the South, which we find in a monthly agricultural publication called the Soil of the South:

"Are you fond of sweet oysters? If so, we will give you a dish equal to the Mobile bay oysters. First peel the fruit, and slice it thin, boil it in salt and water until thoroughly done. Now drain off the water, cover it with sweet milk, crumble in some toasted bread and crackers, with pepper, and such other condiments as the taste may dictate. Now break in two or three eggs, and as it simmers over the fire, stir all together; as soon as the eggs begin to harden, the mixture is complete, the oysters are ready for the table."

"To fry the egg plant, they should be first peeled and parboiled, then dipped into batter and dropped into boiling lard—taking care to season them properly before frying."

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—The Saratoga Whig says: "There is a change in progress in the fashion of dancing as well as in dress, judging from what we have seen from the hops and dances at our hotels this summer; and we think we may soon be called upon to chronicle the banishment of the Schottische and Polka from all fashionable ball and assembly rooms. It is plain that the change took place for the better in the style of dancing. We may be a little ahead of the times in our guess, but we think that in little less than two years the quadrille will be the fashion entirely, unless it should be superseded by the stately minuet or some other modest and seemingly style of dancing."

A GENTLEMAN from Cincinnati the other day crossed over to one of the Kentucky towns, and seeing a lady take passage for Ohio, was fascinated, and concluded to go back. The lady had in her hand a daguerreotype, and the young Cincinnati lady had audacity to ask to look at it that he might judge of its artistic beauty. The likeness was handed to him, and in a moment his assurance had so grown with his enthusiasm that he begged to keep the counterfeited presentment. The lady told him that the picture went only with its bright original; and he then plead for both, and was accepted. The happy pair left the boat in company.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The mail between Atlanta and Montgomery, Alabama, has been robbed of letters for Mobile and New Orleans. From twenty to thirty thousand dollars are said to have been abstracted.

DAVID JEWELL, under sentence of death at Pittsburgh, has had his case taken before the Supreme Court for revision, which will delay the execution.

The St. Louis papers state that the Postmaster General has decided to send the mails for that point by the way of the lakes, instead of the Ohio river.

THREATENED INSURRECTION IN NOTTOWAY COUNTY.—We learn from Captain Sims that considerable excitement exists in the county of Nottoway relative to a contemplated insurrection of the negroes, founded, as is generally believed, upon strong circumstances. A note from a highly respectable gentleman of that county to Captain Sims, says: "The insurrectionary movements of the negroes are such as to excite strong suspicion. The way to prevent the bloody tragedy contemplated is to be prepared to meet it. The plan of operations seems to be, for each family of negroes to destroy the whites belonging to his family. A word to the wise is sufficient."

We can scarcely believe that the negroes are so utterly blind to their own weakness as to attempt to carry into operation a scheme which would be so sure to end in their utter annihilation; but there may be truth in the rumor, notwithstanding our doubts.—Richmond Mail, 22d.

SMUGGLING.—The New Haven Palladium says: Mr. Snell, a pilot of New London, has been fined twelve thousand dollars for aiding and abetting in the smuggling transaction at the lower end of Sound, last fall. He was tried before the United States district court now in session in that city. The facts are substantially as follows:

The British schooner "Mischief" came into New London, with a cargo of wine, fruit, &c., from Malaga, where, under pretence of wanting a pilot for New York, Mr. Snell was taken on board; that the "Mischief" was followed out of port by two or three "smacks," and when off Huntington, Long Island, got aground, and was relieved of her cargo by two of them, the "Falcon" and the "Consolation." What became of the "Mischief" after that, has never been ascertained. The property, or a portion, was afterwards discovered, and we believe forfeited to the Government.

THE GREAT COAL FRAUD.—Mr. Wm. Payne, one of the parties implicated in the recently-discovered coal frauding, the Reading Railroad Company, has published a counter statement, backed by his own and other affidavits, in which he charges that frauds of ten-fold more magnitude have for years past been perpetrated under the company's own eye at Port Richmond. These frauds are said to consist in false consignments by which the rawbacks on coal going to New York were obtained; by false certificates of weight and by false returns of dunnage, by which an allowance was obtained from the company. He charges the company with wronging him; and, with regard to the fraud with which he is charged, says that he felt perfectly justified, in a moral point of view, in getting his own money out of the Reading Railroad Company the best way he could, especially as he was so situated at the time that it was not policy to go to law with the company, notwithstanding the demand he thinks was a just one.—Baltimore American.

A REMINISCENCE OF TRAVELLING.—We yesterday visited the Crystal Palace with a friend from St. Louis, who complained of fatigue, occasioned by his journey from that city to this of four days and three nights, eighty-four hours. When we, the writer, were in London, he accomplished a journey from New York to St. Louis, travelling with all the speed practicable at that day, we reached the latter point in one day over five weeks. There are now lines of railroads forming a continuous track from this city to St. Louis, with the exception of thirty miles between Bloomington and Springfield, in Illinois. The Atlantic will be filled up within two months. The route pursued by these lines is circuitous, being through Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, LaSalle, and Alton. There is in course of construction a line of road from Cleveland to St. Louis, which will reduce the time between New York and St. Louis twenty-four hours. It is contemplated to build an air line through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the other States, which will enable the traveller to pass from the commercial metropolis to the Mississippi in forty-eight hours.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, 22d.

TESTIMONIAL TO COMMANDER INGRAM.—On Saturday evening an enthusiastic meeting of the French, German, Polish, and Italian residents of this city was held at the Shakespeare Hotel, in William street, agreeably to call made by M. M. Campdora, Casimiro Martineau, Morel, and others, for the purpose of making a testimonial to the presentation of a testimonial to Commander Duncan Ingraham, of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, for his gallant conduct in the Koska affair at Smyrna. The representatives of the various countries present were addressed in their respective languages. On motion, a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting.—N. Y. Sun.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.—An inquest was held in New York on Thursday upon the body of a child named Frederika Kleinert, a native of Germany, aged four years. It appeared that the child was taken on board of the deceased that they came passengers to this country, and while on the voyage there was a great deal of sickness on board; that the captain treated them very badly, not giving them proper food, and there being no physician attached to the vessel, that there were eighteen deaths on the voyage, mostly children. They were made to drink coffee made of salt water, and to do all their own cooking.</